Num. CXL[illegible] THE FEBRUARY 7, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1789 [VOL. III.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for SALE, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith; A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Robbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waist. coat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sizes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1789.

The following Circular Letter from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, being very justly admired, and as many people in this country have not had an opportunity of seeing it, we are induced, for these reasons, to lay it before them.

A Circular Letter from his Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

Head Quarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of my life in a state of undisturbed repose: but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which heaven has been pleased to produce in our favor, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States, to take my leave of your excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights; and whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favorable manner in which it has terminated; we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as a source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of view.

The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are from this period to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity: here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favored with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our republic assumed its rank among nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood, and more clearly defined than at any former period; researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages, and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government: the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion, and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation; this is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character for ever: this is the favorable moment to give such a tone to the federal government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one state against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For, according to the system of policy the states shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall: and, by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse;--a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime; I will therefore speak to your excellency the language of freedom and sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments, may, perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intentions; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such

unworthy motives: the part I have hitherto acted for me, the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter; the ardent desire I feel and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering, with so little reserve the opinions contained in this address

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent power:

1st. An indissoluble union of the states under one federal head.

2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And,

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported Liberty is the basis; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execrations, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the states to delegate a large portion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert, without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions. That unless the states will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensible to the happiness of the individual states, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.

That there must be a faithful and punctual compliance on the part of every state with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the states to participate the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as a power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on the dissolution of the union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the states are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that in my opinion, no real friend to the honor and independence of America, can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honorable measures proposed; if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we reflect that the system recured to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfectly, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place, before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the states.

The ability of the country to discharge the debts, which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the bands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions without molestation and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interest of society, and ensure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we should be completely satisfied, if at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to pay the debt of honor and gratitude? In what part of the continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up, and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down, upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the states; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts, and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed, Congress, who have in all their transactions shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that state alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, September 17.

THE Prussian envoy extraordinary has presented a note to the king and permanent council, in which he declared the pleasure of his master in the following terms: "The king will not oppose the augmentation of the Polish army, so long as it is only intended to protect the frontiers of the republic, but his majesty will not permit the army to be employed against the Turks."

STOCKHOLM, September 28.

The king is still on his march through the northern provinces; he has been some time at Warmeland, whence he is to go to Bahuslehn, and other places on the frontiers of Norway and Denmark. The king is received every where with marks of the sincerest respect, and the provinces vie with each other in raising the levies of regulars and militia. The grand army in Finland is in a [illegible] situation, and [illegible] Russian, [illegible] the command by [illegible] arriving [illegible] London, Vienna, and Berlin, every thing looks like some important [illegible] negociation, the result whereof is [illegible] ed.

PARIS, October

The bishop of Grenoble shot himself [illegible] night ago, after having delivered one [illegible] patriotic speeches ever heard in that pro[illegible] reason of his committing this rash action [illegible] had it printed very differently from [illegible] spoken; for which reason the gentlemen [illegible] ciation declared him incapable of presid[illegible] patriotic assembly.

It is said that several thousand Prussians [illegible] into Stralsund and other garrisons of Po[illegible] relieve the Swedish troops, which are go[illegible] Sweden, now invaded by the Danes, as [illegible] ters received with the last Dutch mail, th[illegible] Prussia is resolved to support his kinsman, [illegible] of Sweden.

LONDON, October

It is impossible to express any adequate idea of the consternation and dismay with which this [illegible] was filled, on receiving the intelligence of the [illegible] ror's retreat

This event took place on the night of the [illegible] of September, and was perceived by the [illegible] 22d, in the morning, when the Spahis [illegible] mounted, and pursuing the Austrians, [illegible] rear guard, and defeated it with great slaughter.

The miserable inhabitants of the Banat, [illegible] ry, and Transylvania, are flying in all [illegible] avoid the fury of an enemy naturally fierce, [illegible] flamed by hostilities unprovoked, if not [illegible]

Such is the disgraceful situation of an army, once mighty in its numbers, and formidable in its discipline. The campaign opened with 230,000 men in Croates, volunteers, and frontier troops. The emperor commanded near one hundred thousand before Belgrade. In his retreat from Caramania, he had not quite 37,000 men; and these, with all the advantages of discipline and situation, were by no means sufficient to oppose the grand vizier's army of 840,000 troops.

The strong camp of Illova being thus abandoned, general Pellegrini still remains in the Temeswar, to make the best defence he can against the [illegible]

Oct. 17. By private advices received [illegible] we are assured, that a battle has taken place [illegible] the corps under the command of prince [illegible] Hesse, and the Swedes, that the Danes were defeated, and lost upwards of 600 men.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur. [illegible]

"His excellency Hugh Elliott, esq. [illegible] extraordinary from the court of Great Britain [illegible] of Denmark, passed through this town [illegible] his journey is to meet in person the king [illegible] This seems big with matter, and if that [illegible] the basis of a general peace, we have [illegible] to expect a general flame of war. The [illegible] Russia speaks in the most malignant language [illegible] Swedish interference, and seems determined [illegible] venge. The prince of Hesse is made [illegible] sia, and, we believe, is gone to Norway [illegible] 12,000 troops supplied by this court to [illegible] intention of entering Sweden at that [illegible] the other hand, we find the king of Prussia [illegible] rich coffers, in determined silence, equipping [illegible] tensive and well disciplined army; [illegible] why.

"The Swedish fleet remains yet [illegible] Helsingfors by admiral Greig, shewing [illegible] disposition for coming out, and having [illegible] visions."

Oct. 22. On Saturday night arrived [illegible] from Holland, which brought an account [illegible] Danish forces had taken possession of [illegible] the 2d inst. and it was generally believed [illegible] they were possessed of Gottenburg also. [illegible] royal of Denmark, and two princes of [illegible] the head of the troops which have entered [illegible] they pay ready money for every thing [illegible] and we are assured that not a single musket [illegible] fired by either party when the accounts [illegible] owing to the Swedish officers not having [illegible] any orders on the subject, and therefore [illegible] tempting any hostile attack.

A messenger arrived on Sunday from [illegible] dispatches of the utmost importance [illegible] immediately transmitted to the king [illegible] of which a meeting of the cabinet [illegible] The particulars have not yet transpired, [illegible] whispered that Prussia, not having become a successful mediator, is [illegible] no longer neutral. This was the [illegible] ket which brought over the [illegible] was two days on its passage. The [illegible] probably develope this extraordinary [illegible]

Chocsim has at length surrendered [illegible]

and on the 29th of September the garrison marched out with all the honors of war. The terms of capitulation were as liberal on one side, as they were honorable on the other: and the stores and prisoners taken were very considerable.

American News.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Nov. 8.

We are informed that the Creek Indians have taken a fort, 12 prisoners, and killed 108 persons on the frontiers of the state of Franklin. This account is very alarming to the frontiers of Georgia, and without immediate assistance a great part will seek refuge in the different states.

NEW YORK, January 12.

On Monday the 5th instant, a conference was held between the senate and assembly, on the amendments proposed to the bill for putting the new constitution into operation. After debating the matter the whole day, the assembly resolved that they would not agree to the amendments --and the senate resolved that they would not recede. In consequence of which the bill was lost. New York, therefore, will have no agency in the choice of those important officers, the president and vice president; nor will she be represented in that body, where her most important interests will be at stake--the senate of the United States.

WILMINGTON, [Delaware] January 3.

The new year was ushered in at this place by an exhibition, though less splendid, yet perhaps more patriotic than any that has taken place since the revolution. At a meeting of a number of citizens in and about the borough of Wilmington, held on the first of January, 1788, an agreement was entered into to meet at the academy, in the same borough, on that day twelve months, clad in complete suits of American manufacture. The meeting was held accordingly, many persons appeared; and an unanswerable specimen was displayed of the abilities of this country to assert her absolute independence respecting foreign manufactures of wearing apparel. -- All the dresses were warm and comfortable; many elegant and taste and such as would do credit to old manufacturing countries: the industry, skill and fancy exhibited in spinning the materials and mixing the colours of the several articles of dress, as well as in making them up, is an additional proof of the domestic virtues and the patriotic spirit of the fair daughters of America: and we can offer to their countrywomen throughout the continent no better new year's wish, than that they, as well as their husbands and brothers may emulate the example of the borough of Wilmington. From calculations made at the meeting, it appears, that home made cloth comes considerably lower than such as imported, of the same quality.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

We hear from New York, that the sum already subscribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the new Congress, amounts to 90001. The room for the senate is nearly completed. The whole building will cost nearly fifteen thousand pounds, and will be 150 feet long.

It appears, says a correspondent, that the state of Georgia have altered their state constitution. It was formed originally after the model of the constitution of Pennsylvania, but it retains in its present form scarcely an article of it. They have adopted a compound legislature, and, in imitation of the federal government, they have given their governor a partial negative upon all their laws. They have likewise rejected the visionary and absurd idea of rotation in power. It is to be hoped the assembly at their next session, will ecommend to the people of Pennsylvania to chuse a convention, to alter our state constitution. Its many absurdities have long exposed us to ridicule, and its corruptions have long oppressed and injured the state. But its enormous expences are now intolerable. Pennsylvania can never support them, and pay her quota of the debts and expences of the federal government. An executive power, consisting of eighteen councillors, at 15s. per day--a president at 1500l.--and a vice president at 500l. a year, are enough to sink any state into ruin. Unless we reduce these expences, by altering our constitution, Kentucke, or our other sister states, must soon swallow up all our inhabitants.

It is a circumstance of a very extraordinary nature, that in the Liverpool General Advertiser, of June 26, the overseers of the town of Birmingham, offer rewards for apprehending twenty eight runaway husbands, who had abandoned their wives and families, which were left as a charge on the poor rates. They consist of a painter, a miller, a taylor, a steel-worker, a knife blade forger, ring turner, wheelwright, file cutter, jeweller, buckle maker, lapidary, button maker, silversmith, case maker, cordwainer, shoe heel maker, spur maker, candlestick maker, gunsmith, money box maker, jappanner, bootmaker, brassfounder, hingemaker, staymaker, brickmaker, and woman's shoemaker. It is remarkable, that in the above list two of a trade are not mentioned to have eloped: and were they collected in any new colony, they would almost be sufficient to do the business of the whole. This serious truth it also conveys, which ought to make an impression in this country, that Birmingham has overstocked itself with such a number of manufacturers that it cannot afford the superabundant part of them business; and as they are chiefly in the metallic line, they should be encouraged where they are more wanted.

Pittsburgh, February 7.

A large keel boat, belonging to Mr. John M'Donald of this town, laden with coal, coming down the Monongahela river, on Saturday evening last, unfortunately sunk, by which accident four persons were drowned, and Mr. M'Donald had a very narrow escape; after he had with great difficulty reached the shore, he was a considerable distance from a house, and the evening being extremely cold, was so much frozen by the time he reached it, as to be unable to speak, and undoubtedly would have perished in a few minutes had he not accidently fell against the door, which alarmed the people, who took him in, and after making use of the applications necessary in such cases, was brought to his speech, and is now in a fair way of recovery.

The WAYS of PROVIDENCE Justified.

MOSES, that great prophet, was called up, [according to a Jewish tradition, which highly deserves to be remembered] was called up, I say, by a voice from heaven to the top of a mountain; where, in a conference with the Supreme Being, he was permitted to propose to him some questions concerning his administration of the universe.

In the midst of his divine colloquy, he was commanded to look down on the plain below. At the foot of the mountain there issued out a clear spring of water, at which a soldier alighted from his horse to drink. He was no sooner gone than a little boy came to the same place; and finding a purse of gold, which the soldier had dropped, he took it up and went away with it.

Immediately after this came an infirm old man, weary with age, and travelling; and having quenched his thirst, he sat down to rest himself by the side of the spring. The soldier having missed his purse, returns in search of it, and demands it of the old man, who affirms he had not seen it, and appeals to heaven in witness of his innocence. The soldier, not believing his protestations, kills him.

Moses fell on his face with horror and amazement when the divine voice thus prevented his expostulation.

Be not surprised, Moses, nor ask why the judge of the whole earth hath permitted this thing to come to pass. The child is the occasion that the blood of the old man is spilt; but know, that the old man, whom thou saweſt, was the murderer of that child's father.

ON CHARITY.

IS there a virtue glowing in the breast,
A ray divine soft beaming thro' the soul,
That sheds its heav'nly lustre, so benign,
In such kind streams; as that, to which the muse
Now wholly consecrates her untaught lays?
Say, is there aught that claims supreme regard
In all the scale of excellence (where rise
The social virtues in gradation due)
So eminently bright, as CHARITY?
She pow'r-divine, calls for the good intent,
The wish benevolent, and boundless view;
Dilates the mind, improves the taste for bliss,
And in the heart infuses sweet delight.
Oh! with thy look serene, and heav'n taught eye,
Breathing the soul of universal love;
Fair as the first mild op'ning of the morn
Ere Phoebus flush the mountains with his beams;
Sweet as the vernal show'r or blushing rose;
Pure as the light of Cynthia's silver horn;
Patient of ills, with all perfection fraught,
And ev'ry virtue smiling in thy train;
Oh! come and let thy spirit grace my verse,
Inform my pen, and wing my flight to heav'n.
Thee, sung the great Apostle (first inspir'd
As thro' Damascus' plains he took his way,
When from the parting clouds the voice divine
Was heard in thunder, and the radiance bright
Of sapient godhead darted from the skies)
Thee, wond'rous pow'r immortally he sung,
And sure thy praise deserv'd his noblest strains!
Yet, tho' his voice by inspiration led,
A thousand years have taught th' all pow'rful truth,
Still, still mankind, tenacious of the wrong,
Mistake fair CHARITY's exalted mein,
And basely prostitute her glorious name.
'Tis not the alms, best bow'd with vain intent,
When beggars supplicate with outstretch'd arms,
Who oft deserves the rigour of their fate;
And but for idleness, might earn their bread.
'Tis not to build a temple, rear a dome,
Endow an hospital, or found a school,
That heav'n esteems a charitable act.
They can have no pretence to claim the meed
Of meek ey'd Charity, whose only deeds
Are circumscrib'd within this narrow line.
And oft' 'tis found, these saintly seeming gifts
(Tho' in extern' perform'd with all due rights
And some resemblance of benignant love)
Serve to conceal th' intentions of the soul,
Or screen a thousand vices from the world.
Since these are not the means to catch at grace,
And feel th' inspiring virtue of my theme;
How shall my muse point out the arduous way,
And prove the noble purport of her song?
Oh! 'tis to form the wide extended scheme,
That takes in all the means of doing good;
That makes the welfare of mankind its end,
And (active) pours sweet comfort to the breast.
Hail! emanation of supernal grace!
Hail! glorious subject of my present lays!
Thou, like the sun, when first his chearful beams
Enrich the morn, and glitter on the hills,
Dispel'st the mist of wretchedness and Woe,
And giv'st to troubled minds the wish'd serene.
Thou, like the fost'ring gentle dew of heav'n
With wholesome nurture feed'st the infant tho't,
Giv'st sweet encouragement to youthful hopes,
And see'st at length well pleas'd the virtues' bloom.
Great is thy power, unbounded as thy views,
Num'rous thy charms, and striking to the soul.
Thou, when the great redeemer claim'd the skies,
Was left behind to teach mankind his will,
Thee too with inspiration he endued,
And gave thee miracles to prove his love.
Go then, in all the splendor of thy rank,
Nay, go in all the meekness of his spirit,
Who gave thee pow'r, and made thee what thou art,
Go, heal the sick, instruct the dumb to speak,
The deaf to hear, and give the blind to see;
Restore the lame, the filthy leper cleanse,
And let thy deeds approve thy wond'rous worth.
So shalt thou shine with tenfold lustre bright,
And all shall kindle at the glorious view,
Blest be the heart that feels thy genial warmth!
Blest be the hand that shows thy gifts around!
Oh! may my soul the social bliss partake,
And ever, ever meditate thy praise.

G. W. J.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of May next.

February 1st, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers did give to a certain Hugh Donnalson, three separate bonds, one for 50l. which became due the first of October 1787, part of which is paid, one for 25l. which was due the first of October 1788, and one for 25l. due the first of October, 1789. which bonds were given to the said Donnalson for 80 acres of lands situate in Pitt township, then Westmoreland, now Alleghany county, but as the said Donnalson has not fulfilled his agreement with us, we take this method to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as we are determined not to pay them, unless our agreement is fulfilled,

WILLIAM FISHER.
JAMES FISHER.

February 4, 1789.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons who were, and ſtill are, collectors of taxes for Weſtmoreland county from the year 1782 to 1788 inclusive, that unleſs they appear at my office in Greenſburgh, and pay off the balances due on their ſeveral duplicates, on or before the firſt of February next, they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treaſurer.

Dec. 20, 1788

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this common wealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Waſhington county, January 10, 1789.

BY virtue of two precepts from under the hands and ſeal of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on the 9th of February next, the following tracts of land, viz. One called Hays's Aſſign, ſituate on the waters of Peters creek, in Peters townſhip & county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of William Fry and John Kinkaid; the other tract ſituate in Peters townſhip and counry aforeſaid, adjoining lands of John M'Loney, Anthony Dunlevy, Jacob Long, Richard Crooks, and the widow M'Clelland, containing 114 acres and 24 perches. Mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office by James Hays and Robert Luſk and to be ſold by,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a ſtout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, ſhall receive the above reward by applying at the ſtore of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittſburgh. January 8, 1789.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittſburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half caſh down, and the remainder by inſtalments. For particulars apply by letter, poſt paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouſe, Philadelphia.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1ſt and 15th of September laſt, four negroes, to wit Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and ſpeaks ſlow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when ſpoke to or examined, and has a ſcar on his right breaſt below his collar bone four or five inches long; the fleſh conſiderably higher than the other part, occaſioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the ſame height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with ſmall eyes, which generally appear red or yellowiſh, ſpeaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the ſame height and age, but rather ſpare made, and not ſo ſtrait, nor altogether ſo black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot ſhould be, alſo ſeveral warts or lumps on his noſe, ſlow ſpeech, and deceitful look

Pleaſant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well ſet large features, has loſt all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks briſk and lively and at times very complaiſant. She has lately gave ſuck, as ſhe left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; ſhe took with her ſundry cloathes ſuch as country cloth habits, ſtriped in the warp; the others alſo took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, oſnabrigs ſhirts &c. ſuch as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforeſaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year paſt. I do not in the leaſt doubt but he, as well as the reſt, has procured other clothes, as well as paſſes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob ſaw well at the whip ſaw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the ſtate, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the ſtate to any perſon that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within ſix miles of the ſaid ferry, beſides reaſonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid ſlaves, as I am determined to proceed againſt them as the law directs.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the reſolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Reſolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the ſame for ſettlement.

Reſolved, That Council will on the firſt Monday in May next, take into conſideration the propriety of ſuperceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE Secretary.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, at the ſign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles weſt of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the moſt reaſonably terms, by the publics moſt humble ſervant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1ſt, 1788.

Bedford County, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts iſſued by George Slaſſer, Robert Smith, and Rowland Evans, Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue on the premiſes at ten of the clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and ſingular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county of Bedford, called Mill Seats, on both ſides Blue Lick creek, containing 215 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham Cable, and to be ſold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county aforeſaid, called Habitation, on the ſouth fork of Buffaloe creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glaſnor, and to be ſold on the 12th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Friends Cove in Colrain townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Miley's Fancy, containing 369 acres Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham Miley, and to be ſold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Moſes Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Reed, and to be ſold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate on Rogers run in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Clover Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Ruſh, and to be ſold on the 8th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Shafts Adventure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Boorman, and to be ſold on the 7th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Air townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Bell's Fancy, on the head waters of Licken creek, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Bell, and to be ſold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Lick Fork, containing 184 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Jenkins, and to be ſold on the 5th day of February, by me

ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

HAVING had occaſion to travel through Bedford county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſhort time ago, I was violently ſeized with a rupture (which for theſe 12 years paſt has at periods troubled me) the pain was almoſt intolerable, and I am well convinced I ſhould have ſoon died had it not been for Doctor Kimmel, of Berlin, in ſaid county, who I applied to, and found immediately relief, and in the courſe of three weeks he reſtored me to perfect health. From a ſympathy for thoſe who are afflicted with this diſorder, I am induced to make this method of informing them where they may be effectually cured of this diſagreeable and dangerous diſorder.

THOMAS GEORGE.

N. B. I am creditably informed that Dr. Kimmel cures old ſores of the moſt inveterate kind.

Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (&c. and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. A ... of a Dollar; Thoſe ...